

The I. W. W. is BASED on a RECOGNITION of the IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT BETWEEN the CAPITALIST CLASS and the WORKING CLASS

The Industrial Union Bulletin



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"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

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Glimpses of Capitalist Industry

BY JAS. P. THOMPSON

Among the coal miners wage slavery exists in its most glaring form. The miners dig out the coal and turn it over to an idle, worthless class who claim a divine right to rob them of all the surplus product of their labor.

The miners are paid by the ton, and when given an opportunity they work at a pace that kills so as to "make hay while the sun shines." Day after day men, mules and horses go into the mines to labor, and all are treated like cattle. All are looked upon as so many tools or machines necessary in the production of coal. Just as the company must furnish oil and coal for its engines, oats, blankets and stables for its horses, so must they furnish money to buy adulterated food, shoddy clothing and cheap shacks for their slaves. For every ton of coal brought to the surface the company gets dollars and the miners get pennies; sixty-six cents a ton is about the average.

In some mines they pay more, and in others less, according to the difficulties, more or less, to be overcome. The idea is to arrange prices in such a way that the miners eat by hard work, make about as much in one district as in another, and allow all to make enough to keep them about two weeks from starvation. Of course, this philanthropic arrangement is inspired by the thought that the miners must be allowed to make as much in the mines as they could elsewhere; otherwise men would become scarce in the coal fields and inducements to the sum of increased wages would have to be made in order to get them back; so they pay them enough to hold them, and that is all.

This is the position of the hundreds of thousands of coal miners in the world today. They stand between slavery on one side and starvation on the other. They must work to get money to buy food to get strength to work. Day after day the lash of hunger drives them into the mines, and as the years come and go they are literally ground to powder. Of course, some escape being killed by inches or tortured to death, by being killed instantly. Accidents are common. Thousands of men and boys are killed in and around the mines each year. At a little extra expense the mines could be made safe, but as this would not pay, it would not be "business-like" to do it. In order to be a successful up-to-date capitalist it is necessary to be a murderer as well as a robber.

The men, mules and horses, as well as the shovels and picks, are used until worn out; then the mules and horses are sent to the glue factories, and the picks and shovels are sold for old iron, while the old men are kindly left in misery and poverty to find their way to a pauper's grave. The children follow in their father's footsteps.

As long as this grinding process continues they have in the coal mining industry what the robber class calls prosperity. Occasionally a mine is shut down for a time, and the men laid off; then it is that the difference between chattel slavery and wage slavery is plainly seen. When the mine is idle the horses eat regularly and grow fat, while the miners starve. The horses are then in a position to give the miners the "hard laugh." Unlike many other industries, the exploitation of the workers in the mining industry is not disguised or hidden under the buying and selling of commodities, but the robbery is so bare-faced the miners cannot help but see it. They know that the coal in the bowels of the earth was not placed there by man, and that it is and can be dug out and brought to the surface only by labor. They know where the boss gets the money with which he pays them their wages; that it is freely given to the coal which they themselves dug. They cannot help but see that while the master gives them a pittance, he keeps the lion's share for himself. They know that whether taxes are high or low, whether the cost of living is high or not, the master must always give his slaves enough to enable them to live, and he aims to give them, that and nothing more. They know what many other slaves do not, that they are robbed at the point of production.

In view of these facts it is not surprising to find that miners, taken as a whole, are a revolutionary body of men. They care for themselves to understand that the coal should belong to the men who dig it, and that all wealth should be enjoyed by those who produce it, and not in spite of all this, they are not effective as a revolutionary force in society at all. The reason for this is found in an organization which stands as a monument to the cunning of the capitalist class and to its puppets—the United Mine Workers of America.

This organization is recognized by some as a labor organization, but it is not properly speaking a part of the labor movement at all. It is just as much a part of capitalism as the standing army. It organizes the miners exactly along the lines demanded by the economic interest of the capitalist class. If they were organized industrially they would be the most powerful labor organization in the world, because the coal mines are the very heart of capitalism.

If all the coal miners were to stop work it would not be long before all the railroads and practically all the mills would be compelled to stop also. The capitalists are still among the miners to organize them in such a way that they cannot put up a united front. They are divided into districts, and each district makes a separate contract or agreement

with the masters. Great care is taken to see that these contracts do not all run out at the same time. When the men in one district are on strike the men in other districts are compelled to remain at work, and so the great army of miners are whipped one regiment at a time. About three months before an agreement runs out in any district the miners in that district are always kept busy getting a good supply of coal on hand for the company, so they will be in a position to stand and fight if necessary. This shows that another great evil of such contracts is that it gives the bosses time to prepare.

The miners as a rule, have no use for the U. M. W. of A., but in most places they cannot work in the mines unless they belong to it. They have what is known as the "check-off" system, which means that the company deducts the union dues from the men's pay, keeping about five per cent for themselves and turning the rest over to the labor fakers. Thus the miners are compelled to pay tribute to an organization that helps to hold them in slavery and support an army of fakers who travel over the country teaching harmony between masters and slaves. How carefully these fakers have strengthened the bonds upon the backs of the miners is shown by the following quotation from the constitution of the Twelfth district of the U. M. W. of A., Article XIII, Section 18: "Any member or members of the organization guilty of sending out circulars criticizing or questioning the character or conduct of any district or sub-district officer, or candidate for office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense such member or members shall be immediately expelled from and be debarred from all rights of the organization by the Executive Board, for a period of six months. All local secretaries or members receiving such circulars shall send them to the district secretary, and same shall be kept by the district officers as evidence against the parties."

To be expelled means they cannot work in any mine controlled by the U. M. W. of A. They must either bow down to the fakers or lose their jobs.

Such a condition of affairs cannot last. The men are getting tired of it, and already, especially in the anthracite region, they, themselves and their gang are losing their grip on the men.

The members realize that their only hope is to organize in such a way that they can stand as one man against the masters. Once they understand that the Industrial Workers of the World represents that idea, and that it aims not only to organize them into one solid body, but also to organize their class behind them, it will not be long before they will spring the U. M. W. of A. into the air and take their place in the revolutionary movement where they belong.

CONDITIONS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

In the textile industry conditions are about the same as in the mines, excepting that the degree of exploitation is not so clear. The slaves see the great mills and thousands of dollars' worth of raw material and machinery, and, not knowing that these things all represent unpaid labor, they feel in a vague sort of way that the capitalist is entitled to a profit for all the capital he has invested. They do not understand that when the mills, machinery, etc., are worn out, the capitalist loses nothing by it, but the conservative has tied the martyrs to the stake, stoned the prophets and crucified the Christs.

The conservative assists in the making of bloody wars of commerce; but he is ruthless in putting down the rebellions of courageous men against wrong and oppression.

The conservative stands for the things that are. He opposes mass to force. He loves the rule of the majority, and defends any action on the ground that most of the people indorse it.

The conservative permits child labor, and thinks that poverty is necessary because it is ancient.

The conservative calls the armed nations of the earth to a Hague peace conference, and is willing that Switzerland and Korea shall sink beneath the waves.

The conservative has contrived the apothecary of respectability and hypocrisy.

He loves to shoot with the mob. He dares not "To be in the right with two or three." He is the negative force in human society, and all his reforms were conceived in the minds of the temples and the spinners, for instance, reappear again in the value of the yarn."

They read about the profits their master is making and arguments are actually common among them as to whether he could afford to pay them any more or not! All this comes from not understanding the difference between the rate of profit and the rate of surplus-value.

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The radical will not be content with what Capitalism "has and won." He demands an explanation of all phenomena, and insists that reasons shall be given for any opinion.

The radical fills the pages of history. He discovered all America, proclaimed all the gospels, disclosed all truths, fought all the battles for liberty, sang all the songs of freedom, and filled all the graves of rebels.

I am aware of the fact that both conservative and radical are necessary to society. Science has revealed the existence of two counter-acting forces in the universe. The magnet has a positive and a negative pole, and revolving wheels have

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CHICAGO, OCTOBER 19, 1907

HOW UNITY CAN NOT BE GAINED

"Workers of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose, but your chains; you have a world to gain."

The unity of the working class for the purpose of accomplishing the overthrow of capitalism, with its methods of exploiting labor and retarding progress, is, of all things in the world, the most desirable.

It can be accomplished only by the workers themselves, since other classes are concerned only in preserving their property interests and social advantages, and oppose the proletarian demand for an equitable distribution of wealth based on the social ownership of the resources and instruments by the use of which wealth is produced.

If the unity of the workers is essential to working class emancipation, the question that most concerns the working class is this: How can we be united?

The answer is necessarily two-fold; it is quite as important that we know one side of the answer as the other, that we FIRST understand why we cannot be united by adopting methods that are vicious or standards that are spurious.

In our investigation let it be understood that we speak as social revolutionaries, that we oppose absolutely capitalist industry and would displace it with the Industrial Commonwealth. We take into consideration all the class-conscious and revolutionary elements of the workers, no matter what their political relations may be, and without regard to their partisan preferences.

For the purposes of this investigation, they are all of the working class, and especially are they of that growing section of the working class which accepts the obvious truth, that the world can not be gained by the workers without UNITY. And to these we say: Unity can not be gained by following false standards and vicious methods.

Unity can not be gained by lies and misrepresentation.

Unity can not be gained by delegating working class interests to "intellectuals" ambitious to outshine each other.

Unity can not be gained by endorsing crooks or upholding fakirs.

Unity can not be gained by equivocation or compromise with fakirism.

Unity can not be gained by evading or dodging responsibility when the revolutionary movement is assailed.

Unity can not be gained by giving open support or secret defense to proved reactionaries.

Unity can not be gained by substituting reverence for a constitution in place of loyalty to the working class.

Unity can not be gained by allowing our activities to be paralyzed from personal considerations.

Unity can not be gained by malicious attacks upon individuals who honestly disagree with us.

Unity can not be gained by disparaging those who are loyal to revolutionary working class principles.

Unity can not be gained by setting up as a virtue the denial of revolutionary working class principles.

Unity can not be gained by ignoring the obvious facts of progress made in one division of our ranks and catering to an organization which opposes all divisions simply because that organization has a temporary majority.

Unity can not be gained by losing, or trying to lose, sight of the economic movement, in a political hurrah based on the perilous popularity of an individual.

Unity can not be gained by stimulating and coqueting with the forces of reaction and pure-and-simplerdom, and damning the work of a wing of the revolutionary army.

The place to effect unity is in the mine, mill, factory, workshop and transportation service. The method is the revolutionary one that puts the movement above the individual, and of that we will treat on another occasion.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE IS THIS DONE?

The Western Federation of Miners' general office at Denver is using an official letter-head at the top of which appears these words: "Mining Department, Industrial Workers of the World." In view of the fact that on a tricky referendum sent out by the "acting" officers of the W. F. of M., the Industrial Workers of the World second annual convention was declared "unconstitutional and illegal"—a conclusion arrived at upon inadequate and misleading information furnished through the Miners' Magazine, and in view also of the fact that the convention of the W. F. of M. failed absolutely to accord any recognition to the faction which C. E. Mahoney supported and which the "acting" officers know to be down and out—then the question arises for what purposes are the officials of the miners' organization still using on their official stationery the entirely misleading statement that that organization is the "Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World?"

Do the facts substantiate the declaration? Is it true that the W. F. of M. is affiliated with the I. W. W.? If we should print in this column a statement that the W. F. of M. is today an integral part of the I. W. W. and the mining department thereof, would we not have turned upon us again the abject magazine of O'Neill and would not the "acting" officers of the W. F. of M. support their editor to the limit in the abusive tirades he would hurl at us? Why then should the claim be made by the temporary occupants of the miners' general office?

Understand, the declaration referred to does not appear on old stock stationery, but on the newest official letter-head printed SINCE the fifteenth annual convention of the W. F. of M. and on the same letter-head the names of the executive board elected by that convention appear. Why is this? What is it done for? It is intended to appease the thousands of sympathizers and supporters of Industrial Unionism and of the I. W. W. in the W. F. of M. and it is supposed that these men will not see through a pretense so hollow, a claim so unfounded?

What does it mean? In reporting to the fifteenth annual convention of the W. F. of M., C. E. Mahoney, "acting" president, said: "I recommend that an earnest effort be made to promulgate and maintain a general industrial organization with affiliation with either of the so-called factions." (See page 37, Convention Report.) In the debate on the I. W. W. which followed Mahoney (page 576) stated that after the referendum taken in the W. F. of M.: "Nothing would be submitted (to members of the W. F. of M.) from the I. W. W. and no recognition given them." And, unfortunately for the working class movement, the convention accepted Mahoney's dictum, and by a large majority repudiated the I. W. W. Here we had a complete severance of relations with the I. W. W. And yet the newest official letter-head of the W. F. of M. carries the declaration: "Mining Department, Industrial Workers of the World."

Mahoney's recommendation for a new industrial organization was approved to the extent of electing delegates to a conference to be held in Chicago, October 1st; but the proposal met with so much opposition among the rank and file of the miners' organization that it came to naught and the conference never was held. Was it the discovery of the fact by the "acting" officials that the rank and file were opposed to an attempt to set up a rival organization where the I. W. W. occupies the field, that induced them to print on their official stationery "Mining Department, Industrial Workers of the World?"

Finally, if the W. F. of M. is a part of the I. W. W. to whom are the "acting" officials paying dues? What is it done for?

THE WAR OF THE "INTELLECTUALS"

Berger, the "intellectual" of the Social Democratic movement of Milwaukee—and, indeed, one of the "intellectuals" of the S. P.—generally—represented with his Etterbeek falcon against the other "intellectuals" who represent the S. P. in the Stuttgart Congress. He intimates in terms that leave nothing to be desired as to definiteness, that none of them are, or ever were, "in touch with the real labor movement, or are a part thereof."

Hillquit, says the Milwaukee "intellectual," "is a prominent lawyer in New York, making a lot of money and owning a lot of property. And while he is a bright fellow—doing a great deal of legal work for clothing manufacturers—he surely is not a man to speak at a labor meeting for the American proletarian, nationally or internationally."

Again, says Berger, the "intellectual," Hillquit got his credential as a delegate to the congress from the S. P., "because he could afford to take the trip to Stuttgart" at his own expense. Indeed, referring to a large number of "intellectuals" and "their wives," Berger says: "They could afford to

take a trip to Europe, got mandates, and 'represented' us"—US meaning proletarians like Berger, the "intellectual."

Then he adds: "And WE were represented accordingly!" thus giving strong confirmation to what Delegate Heslewood of the I. W. W. said on the floor of the Congress: "I find a great number of intellectuals, including lords, authors, parliamentarians and even lawyers."

Anybody who could "afford" the trip to Europe—having money-making enterprises in the United States—could get a mandate from the S. P. and go to Stuttgart as a representative of the "proletariat" of America.

Berger's proletarian soul is moved beyond the power of adequate expression when he contemplates Algernon Lee; he says: "As for Algernon Lee, the editor of 'The Worker,' another 'intellectual,' the most that can be said of him is that he is Hillquit's man Friday."

The Milwaukee "intellectual" nowhere permits himself to refer to the one American proletarian in the Stuttgart Congress who represented the I. W. W. or to the reputation the American bunch of "intellectuals" established at Stuttgart as maligna and traducera of the only real proletarian movement in America, the I. W. W.

Coming to Simons, the S. P. misrepresentative (according to Berger) who is the scab-breeding and scab-harding A. F. of L. and lied about the I. W. W., Berger is surprised that he, "who has of late tried to get into touch with the I. W. W. and the I. W. W. union movement," should have stood with the rest of the "intellectuals."

For Berger to call Hillquit, Lee and Simons "intellectuals"—true enough as it is—reminds one of the proverbial pot that remarked by way of criticism upon the color of the kettle, calling it black.

against Socialism," I would tear up my card and quit the Socialist party.

"You sneeringly state that it was in connection with this matter that De Leon made almost his only appearance in the Congress," and that his speech was utterly meaningless," and your further statements are pieced out with maliciously misleading rot.

"Pray, where and how did you figure in that great convention? I see no where any allusions as to how you contributed in any notable way to the success of that convention, and do see where Heslewood and De Leon did."

"If you wish to give a truthful statement of what De Leon did and said, why do you not quote the pertinent parts of his speech, and give the text of the resolution in question, instead of sneering over that work as 'utterly meaningless'?" What is the animus that prompts your ill-concealed antagonism to the principle of industrial organization as in contradistinction to craft unionism? Can the animus lie in jealousy of other men's ability in the Socialist movement, in their intellectuality, astuteness, leadership? Or does craft unionism have so great a hold upon you that to assert that the reason therefore the hint of a "material" connection must rise in the mind unbidden?

"Concerning this vitally important matter of the relationship of unionism to Socialism, I regret that the representative of the Socialist party of America has stultified himself in a manner so evidently malicious and unreason-

able."

Good Order at Bisbee

The record made by the striking union miners at Bisbee is one of absolute good order, with no disturbances other than those made by the so-called "peace" officers who were appointed through the influence of the coal mining company officials. We are much surprised that these gullible defective has not performed its duty, "disorder, outrage, disturbance" that could be blamed upon the Western Federation of Miners. But, then, that game is getting to be an old one. Matters are ripe for a settlement of the strike at Bisbee, but that settlement will be guaranteed fair conditions for union miners—Graham Co. Advocate (Clifton, Ariz.).

The Judicial Way

An associate justice of the supreme court of Patagascara was sitting by a river when a traveler approached and said:

"I wish to cross. Would it be lawful to use this boat?" "It would," was the reply; "it is my boat."

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Stuttgart Congress

ALMOST

on I. W. W. Ground

Extracts from Resolutions adopted by the Congress on the Relation of the Economic Organization to the Political Party.

"We re-enforce the proletarian camp, mainly from the basis of the Central Political and Economic Conference, the Political and the Economic Struggles are made necessary."

BUT

"The Union will not fully perform their duty in the struggle for the economic rights of the workers, unless a thorough Socialist spirit inspired their policy."

ADD TO THE ABOVE

That the INDUSTRIAL UNION, the Economic Organization of the Working Class, is of primary importance and must supersede the political state, and the World Movement for Socialism, class and INDUSTRIAL UNION TRIUMPHANT.

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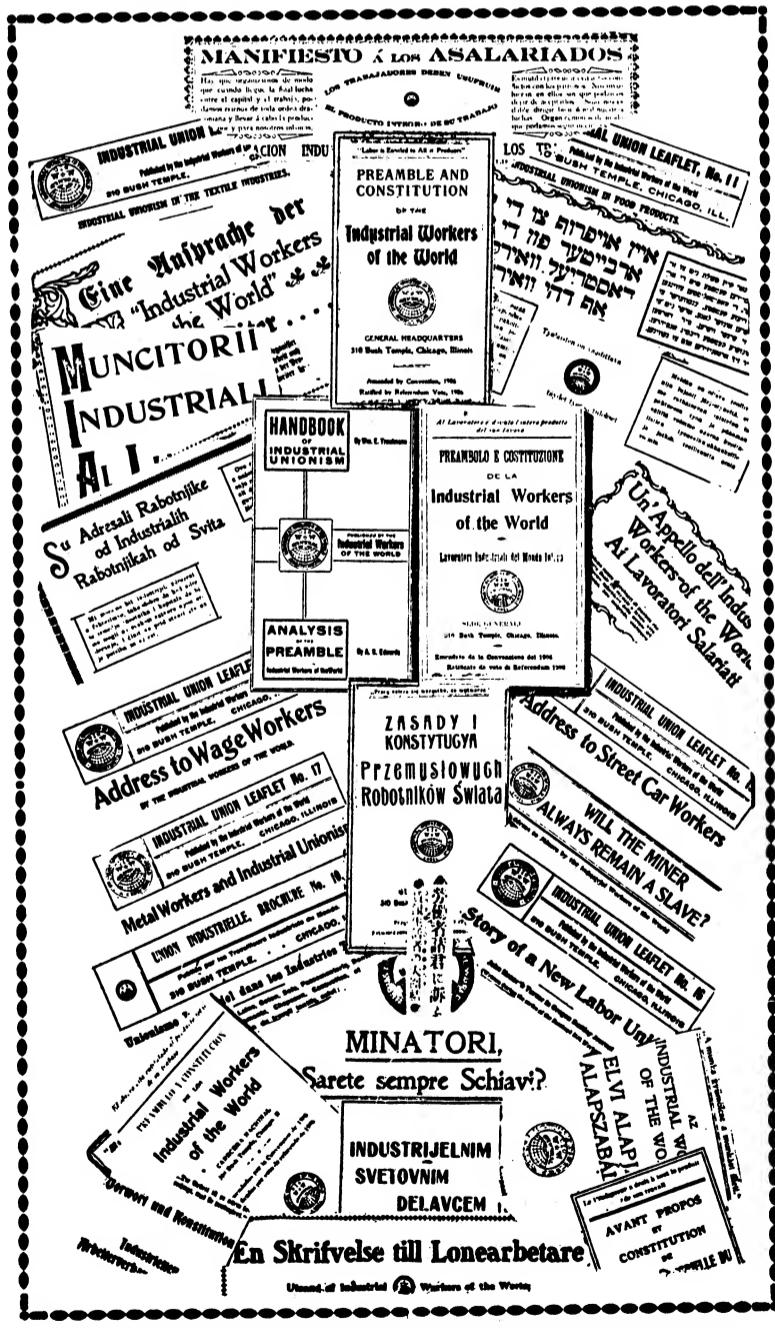
Financial Statement FOR SEPTEMBER

The following is a Statement of Receipts and Expenditures at the General Headquarters for Month of September, 1907. Any errors found herein should be reported to this office.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, Gen. Sec. Treas.

Sept.	3 Geo. Speed, subscriptions.....	.50
3 J. Reismer, contribution Br. No. 11, to W. S. D. B. to Bridgeport strike.....	5.00	
3 Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 64, dues \$3.00, on account \$1.25.....	4.25	
3 Jersey City Industrial Union No. 163, charter fee.....	10.00	
3 Columbus Industrial Union No. 170, dues.....	2.25	
3 J. H. Leonard, Bulletin.....	.05	
3 New Orleans Industrial Union No. 38, subscriptions.....	2.00	
3 Seattle Industrial Union No. 178, subscriptions 70c, convention reports \$5.00.....	5.70	
3 G. Moffett, subscriptions.....	.50	
3 Portsmouth Machinists Local No. 39, dues.....	3.00	
3 C. L. Larson, literature 15c, button 35c, subscription 50c.....	1.00	
3 S. L. Beattie, subscription.....	.50	
3 San Jose W. S. and D. B. Branch 191, contribution.....	9.25	
3 Portsmouth Industrial Union No. 39, duplicate charter.....	.50	
3 Albert Ryan, convention reports 20.00.....	20.00	
3 E. W. Lovelace, subscriptions 1.00.....	1.00	
3 S. Spittal, literature \$1.00, subscription 50c.....	1.50	
3 Galene Local No. 68, W. F. M., contribution to Bridgeport strike.....	5.00	
3 Spokane Industrial Union No. 223, dues \$6.00, supplies \$2.00.....	11.00	
3 Denver Industrial Union No. 125, dues \$7.50, balance on bill \$1.50.....	9.00	
3 Jameson Industrial Union No. 365, dues.....	1.50	
3 J. H. Sabine, subscription.....	.25	
3 Oklahoma City Industrial Union No. 239, dues for June \$2.10, dues for July \$1.65, assessment \$2.00.....	5.75	
3 Wichita Industrial Union No. 224, dues.....	2.40	
3 Chicago Machinists Local No. 52, dues.....	3.50	
3 H. F. Cody, subscriptions 18.50.....	18.50	
3 T. Maxwell, subscription 50c, donation \$1.00.....	1.50	
3 New York Labor News Co., collected for Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund \$59.15, share Parks' expense \$10.10.....	167.25	
3 D. Crocker, literature.....	6.50	
3 Portsmouth, O. I. Industrial Union No. 321, Br. 1, charter fee.....	10.00	
3 G. Speed, subscription.....	.50	
3 Ilionian Industrial Union No. 276, subscription.....	.50	
3 C. Starkenberg, subscriptions 2.50.....	2.50	
3 Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 14, contribution \$3.00, supplies 30c.....	3.30	
3 J. Laliz, literature.....	.35	
3 Cincinnati Industrial Union No. 6, dues for August \$2.70, assessment \$3.00.....	5.70	
3 Chicago Steel Workers Union No. 550, on account.....	2.30	
3 Denver Blacksmith and Helpers Union No. 15, convention report.....	2.00	
3 Pittsburgh Industrial Union No. 212, assessment \$1.50, literature \$3.00.....	4.50	
3 Milwaukee Industrial Union No. 123, dues.....	6.00	
3 Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 356, dues.....	4.20	
3 Nome Industrial Union No. 264, charter fee.....	10.00	
3 W. H. Allen, subscription.....	.50	
3 N. Beckman, subscriptions 1.00.....	1.00	
3 Denver Industrial Union No. 125, convention reports 4.00.....	4.00	
3 H. A. Muller, subscription.....	.50	
3 Richmond, Va. Industrial Union No. 9, charter fee.....	10.00	
3 Louisville Industrial Union No. 73, supplies.....	.45	
3 J. Kahn, subscription 50c, convention report 70c.....	1.20	
3 Rhylite Industrial Union No. 258, dues \$45.00, balance due \$25.00.....	70.00	
3 Chicago Industrial Union No. 167, dues \$1.50, organizing fund \$5.00.....	6.50	
3 New Bedford Industrial Union No. 157, dues \$65.85, on account \$24.50.....	90.35	
3 Newark, N. J. Industrial Union No. 24, charter fee Hungarian Branch Machinists.....	10.00	
3 Olyenville Industrial Union No. 530, for constitutions sent 3.00.....	3.00	
3 Blue Island Transportation Workers Union No. 17, subscriptions \$1.00.....	1.00	
3 C. E. Payne, buttons \$5.00, subscriptions 75c.....	5.75	
3 W. H. Harter, subscription.....	.25	
3 S. Johnson, literature.....	.75	
3 Lake Charles Industrial Union No. 289, dues.....	2.10	
3 J. J. Eitor, sale of literature.....	6.15	
3 E. St. Louis Industrial Union No. 174, dues.....	1.05	
3 J. McCall, donation.....	2.50	
3 Dalzell Industrial Union No. 516, literature.....	1.25	
3 Cleveland Industrial Union No. 89, dues for March \$3.30, for April \$3.00, for May \$3.00, for June \$2.70, for July \$3.15, for Aug. \$3.15, supplies \$1.25.....	19.55	
3 E. Claffin, subscriptions 2.00.....	2.00	
3 M. Lederman, collection for organizing fund.....	1.45	
3 J. J. Eitor, sale of literature \$1.35, donation \$1.00.....	2.35	
3 D. T. Murphy, subscriptions.....	1.00	
3 A. S. Brown, literature.....	.10	
3 E. Besselman, contribution.....	1.00	
3 Cleveland Machinists Local No. 33, dues.....	1.50	
3 D. Goldstein, subscription.....	.50	
3 Sacramento Industrial Union No. 236, contribution.....	1.50	
3 New York Industrial Union No. 58, assessment 50c, subscription 50c, literature \$1.00.....	2.00	

7 Blue Island Transportation Workers Union No. 17, dues \$2.00, assessment \$1.00.....	3.00	10 St. Louis Industrial Union No. 84, dues.....	2.10	11 Hamilton Industrial Union No. 251, dues.....	3.75
5 T. Takahashi, subscription 50c, literature 10c.....	.60	10 Guffey Industrial Union No. 555, dues.....	15.00	11 Bush Industrial Union No. 107, dues.....	3.75
7 Dawson Industrial Union No. 76, on account \$20.00, literature \$1.50.....	21.50	10 Aberdeen Industrial Union No. 354, dues \$8.55.....	8.55	11 W. Hermann, convention report.....	1.00
7 Hartford Industrial Union No. 160, subscription 50c, supplies 50c, literature 30c.....	1.60	10 J. A. Erickson, subscription.....	.25	12 Eugene Fischer, dues L. U. No. 522 Br. 1, \$75.00, dues L. U. No. 522 Br. 3, \$22.50, dues L. U. No. 15, \$3.00, dues L. U. No. 95 \$15.00.....	115.50
7 F. P. Wieble, subscription.....	.25	10 Omaha Industrial Union No. 86, subscriptions.....	1.50	12 C. H. Seeholm, subscription.....	.50
7 Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, dues \$9.00, constitutions \$2.50, supplies \$1.50.....	13.00	10 P. Rohm, subscription.....	.50	12 Blue Island Industrial Union No. 17, dues \$6.50, subscription \$1.50.....	8.00
7 Sacramento Industrial Union No. 236, subscription 35c, convention report \$1.00.....	1.95	10 G. M. Conover, convention report.....	1.50	12 Jersey City Industrial Union No. 163, dues.....	3.75
7 Houston Industrial Union No. 290, dues \$6.00, subscription 50c, buttons \$4.20, literature \$3.65, contribution \$13.05.....	27.40	11 Chicago Scandinavian Br. No. 2, on account dues for May, June, July and August 6.00.....	6.00	12 J. Brewer, subscription.....	.50
7 W. S. and D. B. Br. 207, Aurora, N. Y., contribution Bridgeport strike.....	5.00	11 G. Bland, dues for R. Dixon 4.50.....	4.50	12 P. Lundgard, dues member at large.....	2.00
7 M. Rand, subscriptions.....	1.00	11 W. Elder, literature \$4.00, contribution \$1.00.....	5.00	12 Brooklyn Industrial Union No. 206, dues.....	1.50
7 New York Industrial Union No. 59, on account.....	15.00	11 Plains Industrial Union No. 260, assessment \$3.50, convention report \$1.00.....	4.50	12 R. Roadhouse, subscription.....	1.00
7 Omaha Industrial Union No. 86, convention report \$2.00.....	3.75	11 L. Katz, literature.....	2.50	12 Dawson Industrial Union No. 76, literature.....	20.00
7 L. Levinson, tickets sold.....	.50	11 F. Herman, subscription.....	.50	12 Aberdeen Industrial Union No. 354, literature \$1.00, buttons \$3.00.....	10.00
7 W. J. Pinkerton, button.....	.35	11 Jamestown Industrial Union No. 365, convention reports.....	3.00	13 A. Frend, contribution.....	4.00
7 C. Cronkungh, dues member at large.....	.50	11 New Orleans Industrial Union No. 38, dues.....	4.05	13 B. Brand, Industrial Union No. 523, dues.....	5.00
7 Detroit Industrial Union No. 159, subscription 25c, literature \$3.11.....	3.36	11 Vancouver Industrial Union No. 322, dues \$9.45, assessment \$1.50, supplies \$1.00, contributions \$3.00.....	14.95	13 Springfield W. S. and D. B. F. No. 177, contribution.....	3.00
7 W. W. Single, subscription.....	.25	11 H. Martin, subscription.....	.25	13 Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, subscription.....	1.00
7 G. H. Hill, subscription.....	.35	11 F. J. Wolfe, literature.....	1.00	13 Vallejo Industrial Union No. 283, dues.....	3.00
7 Geo. Speed, subscriptions.....	1.00	11 W. J. Donaldson, subscription.....	.50	13 Cincinnati Industrial Union No. 6, contribution Preston Smith fund.....	1.00
7 South Bend Industrial Union No. 360, dues.....	6.00	11 Spring Valley Industrial Union No. 353, dues for July, Aug. and Sept.....	10.75	13 Old Forge Industrial Union No. 511, in payment of bill.....	8.50
7 H. Johnson, subscription.....	.25	11 London Industrial Union No. 328, on account.....	2.00	13 St. Louis Industrial Union No. 180, dues.....	8.25
7 Albert Ryan, dues for D. F. Connor, member at large, \$3.00, assessment \$1.00.....	4.00	11 Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, contribution \$1.50, subscription 50c.....	2.00	13 Springfield Industrial Union No. 222, assessment.....	2.00
7 Paterson Industrial Union No. 52, on account August tax 80.75.....	80.75	11 R. Clausen, Bulletin.....	2.00	13 W. E. Trautmann, dues for Aug. and Sept.....	2.00
7 A. W. Lilja, subscription.....	.25	11 Louisville Industrial Union No. 73, in full \$1.40, dues for July \$1.95, convention report \$2.00.....	7.60	13 Cleveland Machinists Local No. 33, dues.....	1.00
7 Chicago Ladies Tailors Industrial Union No. 538, Br. 1, dues for July, Aug. and Sept. 73, dues for August \$2.70, assessment \$3.00.....	90.00	11 Hamilton Industrial Union No. 554, dues for July \$1.95, convention report \$2.00.....	3.95	13 J. Levy, convention report.....	7.50
7 Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 64, assessment \$5.00, subscriptions \$1.00.....	7.00	11 M. Engel, subscription.....	.26	13 Anaconda Industrial Union No. 105, dues.....	15.60
7 I. March, subscription.....	.50	11 K. Totsuka, contribution.....	2.00	13 Mrs. L. M. Forberg, dues member at large.....	.25
7 T. Maxwell, contributions collected.....	1.50	11 P. Goldzit, convention report.....	2.00	13 Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 64, convention report \$1.00, duplicate charter 50c.....	1.50
7 Vancouver Industrial Union No. 322, dues \$12.00, subscription 50c.....	1.00	11 J. Panener, subscription.....	.50	13 New York Industrial Union No. 179, convention report.....	2.00
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14 M. Durkin, subscription and Bulletin.....	6.00
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16 San Pedro Industrial Union No. 195, dues.....	1.00
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16 Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, subscriptions.....	1.00
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17 E. S. Payment, for tickets sold.....	1.00
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19 N. Regate, convention report.....	1.00
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